SECOND TRIENNIAL SESSION OF THEIR NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Its Delegates Will Represent Eighteen Or ganizations, Having a Membership of Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 - Reprementative Women of the United States and Women of International Reputation to Be in Attendance-The Conneil to Open To-day and to Last Fourteen Days,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17,-To-morrow will witness the beginning of the greatest gathering of representative women ever held in the I mted States, or for the matter of that in the world, and Washington hotels and boarding houses are filled with those who will be in attendance. The second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States is the name of the convocation, and it includes all the national organizations of a peculiarly feminine character. Every sphere of female effort will be represented, and there will be ministers of the Gospel, politicians, lawyers, physicians, authors ditors, educators, dress reformers, social purists, prohibitionists, missionaries, church workers, stenographers, publishers, and many other classes, not to speak of women famous a millionaires or as society leaders. Religious effort will have its representation in the National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Sothe Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends, and the Nationa Council of Jewish Women; politics, in the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and the Woman's Republican Assoof the United States; patriotism, in the National Association of the Loval Women of American Liberty, to which also may be added the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic: social life, in Wimodaughsis, Sorosis, and the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity; prohibition, in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Other bodies composing the council are the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the National Woman's Relief Society, the Young Ladies' National Woman's Improvement Association, the Universal Peace Union, the International Kindergarten Union, and the National Association of Women Stenographers, These eighteen organizations have a membership estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000.

Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, who has declined reflection and wants Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the Corresponding Secretary, to be selected as her successor. The other officers are: Frances E. Bagley, Vice-President; Lillian M. Stevens, Treasurer, and Isabella Charles Davis, Recording Secretary. Every organization in the National Council is eligible to membership in the International Council of Women, which has the following officers: The Countess of Aberdeen, President; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States, Vice-President-at-large; Madame Marie Martin, France, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eva McLaren, England, Corresponding Secretary; Baroness Alexandria Grippenberg, Finland, Treasurer.

Many women of national and even international reputation will be in attendance. Some of them are the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Hussell Sage, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, Dr. Jennie de la Lozier of New York; Mrs. Laura C. Bullard of Brooklyn, the Rev. Ama Shaw, Miss Frances E. Willand, Mrs. French Sheidon, the African explorer, and Mme. Albert, the Delaartist. Organizations of women in Germany, France, England, Canada, and elsewhere will also be present.

The meeting of the council, beginning to-mor-Davis, Recording Secretary. Every organizaso be present. The meeting of the council, beginning to-mor-The meeting of the council, beginning to-mor-row, will last fourteen days, and during this time thirty-two sessions will be held. Papers on a multitude of subjects will be read, and action will be taken on questions of national interest in which women are concerned. Religion, dress, politics, morality, and other pertinent topics will be considered.

The President of the National Council is Mrs.

be considered.

Religious services in connection with the council were held this afternoon at Metzerott Music Hall, where the sessions of the council will be held. A large audience was present. The Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, who with her husband has been recently called to the joint pastorate of the Park Street Congregational Church of Elmira, N. Y., was the preacher. She couched only incidentally on the main object of the council, inculcating the ambition to rise and make woman set the pace for the onward march of the world. The services ended with an interdenominational communion.

and make woman set the pace for the onward march of the world. The services ended with an interdenominational communion.

Mrs. Sewall, the President of the National Council, told a United Press reporter to-day something about the council and what it expected to accomplish. She said its practical work was conducted through the agency of four standing committees, namely, the Committee on Dress, the committee entitled "Equal Pay for Equal Work," the Committee on Divorce, and the Committee on Patriotism. Mrs. Sewall suggested that to the male mind this might acom a curious assortment, both very feminine and very masculine, and in explanation she said: "In proportion as a thing is perfect, you know, it must contain both feminine and masculine elements. But ido not know that dress is really more feminine than it is masculine. Men and women alike need to be clothed. The dress of women undoubtedly affects the nealth and the financial circumstances of men even more than the dress of men does. However, I suppose it is women undoubtedly affects the nealth and the financial circumstances of men even more than the dress of men does. However, I suppose it is patriotism which men may think masculine. Certainly it cannot be divorce reform, since, as it is impossible for any divorce to be granted that does not affect one man and one woman, that subject must be of equal masculine and feminine interest. We are sometimes told that patriotism is on the decline. I do not believe it. The highest test of patriotism that the world has hitherto demanded of a man is that he should be ready to die for his country. I am sure that day is dawning when a test superior to this will be the willingness of the man to live for his country; and in the development of this patriotism, women must bear her share. The new patriotism must mean such an interest in the daily affairs of one's country that one will be willing it forego some case, some pecuniary emonument, in order to give his personal attention to public affairs."

The greatest value of the council, said Mrs. Sewall, is in bringling together women whose lives are in different avenues and whose interests are in different avenues and allower of various organizations of women had done of the council with reference to a great deal of talk among members of various organizations of women about d

reterence to a great deal of talk among members of various organizations of women about dividing the council into an upper and a lower house, Mrs. Sewall said:
"Perhaps it I clucionate the whole idea of the National Council you will be able better to understand the structure and relations of the two houses, under which form it will probably convene hereafter. To our idea the National Council of Women is what may be called a republic cili of Women is what may be called a republic of ideas, in which national organizations of women count as the territory. Every national organization having no relation whatever to the of ideas, in which national organizations of women count as the territory. Every national organization baying no relation whatever to the National Council, you may compare to that part of the public domain which is yet unorganized. even under the territorial form of government; while every national organization which sends fraternal delegates to the council's triennial may be compared to those parts of the public domain organized under territorial governments. Again, every national organization belonging to the National Council is in this women's republic a State. The President and the delegate from each of these national organizations, sitting in the triential sessions of the National Council, may be compared to the two Senators from every state sitting in the United States Senate. Thus, you see, as the representatives from national organizations are comparable to Senators sitting in the upper House, that house may be compared to the United States Senate, or to the House of Peers. The local councils, which three years hence will doubtless be organized in large numbers all over the United States, may be said to correspond to Congress districts, and their representatives sitting in the lower house may be compared to members of the House of Representatives in our Congress, or to members of the House of Septembers of the House of Commons in the English Parliament. In one respect our woman's republic will be organized even more perfectly than is the United States Government, upon which, in a remote way, it is modelled; since as State councils cecome affiliated with the National Council, each will be permitted to send two representatives to the United States Government, upon which, in a remote way, it is modelled; since as State council second affiliated with the National Council, each will be permitted to send two representatives to the United States Government, upon which, in a remote way, it is modelled; since as State council will six in the upper house, the recognized peer of the representatives of health of pa gates of each State council will six in the da house, the recognized peer only of the representatives of local councils."

Burned, Perhaps Fatally, by Hot Steel, John Hart, an amateur athlete, is in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, suffering from injuries perhaps fatal. He was employed in the Atha & Illingworth New Jersey Steel Works, in Harrison, and worked on what is known as the interior, and worked on what is known as the interior to the father than the following the roll. It was his duty to stand on one main of the roll with a big pair of tongs and casel, the rod hot bar of steel as it came from the formace and pass it back again to a man on the other side of the roll.

Saturday afternoon Hart missed the bar, and before he would get out of the way the end of it struck him in the abdomen. He was taken to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Some months ago a cousin of Hart's, who was employed in the steel works in Newark, met with a similar accident and died. injuries perhaps fatal. He was employed in the

SINGRE TAXERS' BILL.

Ready for the L. gislature Henry George A large audience gathered in Chickering Hall last night to hear the report of the committee appointed by the Single Tax Club to draw up a bill to provide relief for the tenement house population of the city. The report, which was in the form of a bill to be presented to the Leg-

islature, was read by Dr. Leverson. The bill purports to be an act to encourage the building of improved dwellings in cities of the first class. It has for its first provision that at the first election there shall be submitted to the people the question of exempting buildings and other improvements on land from taxation, city where a majority of the vote

cast shall be in the affirmative, all levy and col ection of taxes upon real estate shall, on and after the first Monday in January, 1806, be on the value of land irrespective of dwellings on the land. Nothing in the act is to be construed so as to diminish the proportion of the State tax which any such city may be required to pay. In his speech upon the merits of the bill, Henry George said, in part:

"I do not believe in quacks, who would cure s broken leg with a dose of soothing syrup. Mr. Gilder's plan for tenement house reform does it has some very good provisions.
"If you want to give these poor people the relief sought for, you must make room rent cheaper. These remedial measures proposed by the Tenement House Commission have the direct effect of increasing rents. They also increase the amount of the tax levy, which falls not upon the owners but upon the users of the houses.

upon the owners but upon the users of the houses.

"One does not need to be a philosopher to see the effect of allowing people to hold land idle. From the top of the Century building can be seen in Union square three of the most valuable pieces of land in the city lying idle. I am told that \$40,000 a year, for a limited term, has been offered for one of these pieces of property on which to build, yet the owner purposes to hold it idle until more than \$40,000 is offered for it. We do not prepose this measure as a panacea, but rather as a practical remedy that will do something at once. As soon as passed, building would be stimulated, and the holder of vacant land would begin to think it time to improve his property. It is not a complete remedy, and it is not the single-tax remedy. New people would flock to the city, demand for accommodations would increase.

"We make you awared with the Tevernet."

dations would increase, and the price of land would increase.

"We make no quarrel with the Tenement House Commission that they have not proposed to abolish poverty, but because they have carefully kept out of sight everything that tends to abolish poverty. These little mik-and-water remedies, that make a pretence to help the poor, while doing nothing to hurt the rich, can accomplish nothing at all.

"At the Cooper Luion meeting much was said."

complish nothing at all.

"At the Cooper Union meeting much was said about what had been done in the line of tenement house reform in London and Naples and other European edite. I read in the cable despatch in THE SIN this morning of the terrible condition of the poor in Liverpool, and Liverpool and Liverpool was one of the cities mentioned. Why, pool was one of the cities mentioned. Why, when the Socialists opened a soup kitchen there the men and women trampled over one another

o get food.
"What is going on here went on in Rome, only as much faster as our methods of locomotion are faster than were those of ancient times. It is not merely that government is breaking down in New York, but in Philadelphia, in Boston, in Chicago, and everywhere in America. In this bill is the beginning of the only remedy that will save it."

CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

Reports of Their Condition on Dec. 81, as Filed in Albany. ALHANY, Feb. 17.- The following reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, have been filed with the State Banking Department by these savings

banks of New York city:
American Savings Pank of New York-Liabilities, \$788,730; receipts, \$521,740; payments including \$93,300 cash on hand; \$621,740; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 3,831; amount deposited during the year, \$304,835; amount withdrawn during the year, \$304,835; average amount of each account, \$194. the year, \$316,809; amount withdrawn during the year, \$304,830; average amount of each account, Broadway Savings Institution of New York City—Linkillities, \$5,290,040; receipts, \$2,005,559; payments including cash on hand \$410,602; \$2,005,559; payments ber of open accounts stant, 1,1815, 7,800; amount deposited during the year, \$1,187,859; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,187,859; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,800,505; average amount of each account, \$502;.
Cliffens Savings Bank of New York City—Liabilities \$12,473,741; receipts, \$7,155,572; payments in cluding each on hand, \$1,284,151, \$7,15,372; number of open accounts stant, 1,1850, 20,779; amount deposited during the year, \$3,1803,759; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,1803, \$1,180 posited during the year, \$0.780.711 average amount of each account, \$371.

Irving Savings Institution of New York City—Liabilities, \$6,432,109; receipts, \$2.568,012; payments including cash on hand, \$479,149, \$2.568,612; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1595, 13,014; amount deposited during the year, \$1.444,871; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1.410,107; average amount of each account, \$440.

North River Savings Bank of New York City—Liabilities, \$3,765,529; receipts, \$2,438,927; payments including cash on hand, \$450,847, \$2,438,927; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 12,052; amount deposited during the year, \$1,358,784; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,358,784; amount withdrawn account, \$222.

during the year, \$1,415,025; average amount of each account, \$252.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks of New York City-Liabilities, \$7,334,175; receipts, \$2,920,436; payments (including cash on hand, \$380,590, \$2,420,436; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 12,944; amount deposited during the year, \$1,045,51; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,0474,191; average amount of each account, \$502.

Harlem Savings lank of New York City-Liabilities, \$0,309,842; receipts, \$3,880,699; payments (including cash on hand, \$610,756), \$3,980,699; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 28,769; amount deposited during the year, \$2,915,150; awerage amount of each account, \$247.

Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City-Liabilities, \$4,806,244; receipts, \$2,152,409; number of open accounts. Jan. 1, 1895, 9,239,249; payments (including cash on hand, \$353,676), \$2,152,409; number of open accounts. Jan. 1, 1895, 9,239; amount de-

ber of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 92,192,409; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1895, 9,229; amount deposited during the year, \$1,290,402; amount with drawn during the year, \$1,159,872; average amount of each account, \$461.

SNOWBALLS BEGAN THE FIGHT.

Truckman Dean's Skull Fractured by Saloon Keeper Aronson's Son. While a number of Hebrew and Irish hove were snowballing each other in Bayard street, near Mulberry, yesterday afternoon, two Italians came along, and one of them was hit in the eye by a chunk of ice. With angry impreca-tions, the Italians chased the boys into Mulberry street, where they caught several and punched

The boys' cries attracted half a dozen Hebrew rouths who took their part and set upon the Italians. At that some other Italians went to the aid of the first two, and for a few minutes there was a battle royal. The scene of the scrimmage gradually shifted around to Bayard and Mott streets, where at the southeast corner James Aronson has a real estate office and keeps

According to the police, Aronson's son Moses, who is about 20 years old, with two friends, was standing near the saloon entrance when the crown came along. In a spirit of fun, they say, he made a snowball and threw it into the crowd. The missile, the police allege, struck Joseph Dean, 21 years old, of 27 Division street, who had stopped to see the fun, bettind the right ear. Withemes say that both Aronson and Dean engaged in the melce, and that Aronson felled Dean by a right hander. However it was, Policeman Brady found Dean lying on the sidewalk with a scalp wound and bleeding from both ears. An ambulance surgeon said that Dean's skull was fractured. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that his condition was serious.

Aronson escaped, and up to a late hour last night was still at large. His father is said to be wealthy. Dean is a truck driver, and was the main support of his aged parents, with whom he lived. crowd came along. In a spirit of fun, they say,

C. L. U. DOESN'T LIKE WARING. Wante the Mayor to Hire a Cheaper Com-missioner of Street Cleaning.

Commissioner Waring's fulmination against blatherskite "labor leaders" and ignorant labor legislation hurt the feelings of the Central Labor Union orators very much, and that body adopted resolutions yesterday calling Mayor Strong's attention to the Commissioner and ask-ing him if he agrees with Col. Waring. "Here," said Delegate Tombleson, "is Col.

Waring telling us he could get men to clean the streets at \$45 a month. That's a nice kind of a reformer. Of course he could get men at a dollar a day, but the city is not going into the business of reducing wages, surely."

Another delegate recommended that copies of the constitution of the Central Labor Union and other central bodies should be sent to Col. Waring to let him see what organized labor was. This seemed so cruel that no one secwas. This seemed so cruel that no one seconded it.

Delegate White said Col. Waring called labor leaders "aristocrats" and "blatherskites" because the C. L. U. would not endorse his bill.

"If he wants to reduce expenses," he said, "let him reduce his own sainry first. Instead of riding in an \$850 coach, he could go around on a bleycie."

a bleyele,"
"I believe a competent man could be found to
do the work for \$4,000 a year," said Delegate
Metill. risill.

Finally another resolution was adopted asking a Mayor to find a man "willing to hustic cond and do the Street Cleaning Commissioner's work for \$1.000 a year."

At the Central Labor Federation's meeting it. Waring was denounced as an enemy of bor.

The cure for the malady of the age to "Chimmie Fadden." - id".

BERLIN'S CHARITY BALL. CRUSH OF MONEY ARISTOCRACY AT

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. The Floor Too Crowded for Baseing Till Late at Night-Emperor William Was the Great Attraction-His Recovery

from an Attack of Influenca - Cold Abating BRHLIN, Feb. 17.-The money aristocracy of Berlin, who hold sway in society just outside the nobility and court, had their annual car-nival, the subscription ball, at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday evening. As usual, the affair was under the personal patronage of the

Emperor and Empress.

This is the great opportunity of the season for those Berliners who are sufficiently rich to help public charities and are debarred from the capital's high life and the charmed circle of the old cartle. It is, in fact, their only chance to see among them the imperial family and the attendant noblemen. The Emperor is the attraction. He goes to draw the big bankers and shookeepers and their families, and thus swell the charity fund, and the ladies and gentlemen of his household go because he does.

The subscription ball is noteworthy also as marking the end of the social season, which this year has been remarkable for the strain put spon the social leaders. To call it a ball, however, is hardly correct. The parquet of the big Opera House had been built over with an even dancing floor. The space seemed ample until the guests began to arrive, but as early as 5 o'clock it was evident that dancing would be hardly possible. The guests were then densely packed, standing shoulder to shoulder without even room enough to shift positions unless by risking torn clothes and frowns of remonstrance. They were waiting the hour officially set for the arrival of the court and the opening dance. Persons coming between 7 and 9 were obliged to jam themselves into small spaces along the walls, struggle through the crowd to the front, or give it all up and go back home. After four hours of crushing and sweltering the patient throng heard somebody moving about in the royal box. A few minutes later, about 9 o'clock, Count Hochberg, the intendant in chief of the royal opera, appeared at the front of the box, tapped on the rail three times with his wand, and the orchestra and chorus began the hymn of welcome. All eyes were fixed intently on the middle box, whose broad stairs lead down to the floor of the house. In a moment Count Hochberg, leading the Baroness Gersdorff, came down the steps. Behind them were the Emperor in hussar uniform and the Empress in an antique rese-colored costume with a collar of largo pearls and an abundance of silver embroidery and gauze over all.

The crowd tried to make itself small, and after

intense jamming and packing succeeded in leaving a narrow lane for the imperial party. It was close quarters, and as the Emperor walked wall, while the Empress's train swept over the troubled surface of boots and shoes in the front troubled surface of boots and shoes in the front line of succtators. As soon as the hymn of welcome was over, the orchestra struck the opening notes of the polonaise, and the dancing was supposed to begin. The imperial party walked toward the reserved boxes in this order: Count Hochberg and Baroness Gersdorff, the Emperor and Empress, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess Frederick Charles. Prince Max of Saxe-Weimar and the Princess Frederick Leopold, the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Frederick Leopold, the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, and Court Marshal Count zu Eulenburg and the Baroness von Keller. The march ended in front of the royal box.

The chief dancer, specially named by his Majesty to lead the ball, then came forward, and, by strenuous effort, cleared space enough for several coupies, who did some formal but conscientious work in the little circle. Most of the other guests stood in stolid silence watching the imperial party and the conspicuous officials, noblemen, and diplomatists near them. Conspicuous in the groups nearest the imperial couple were, besides the courtiers, the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Prince and Princess of Fuerstenberg, the Princes of Pless, the Prince and Princess Radziwill, and the ambassadors and their wives. Everybody who possessed a decoration had it on, and the women displayed overwhelming quantities of diamonds, pearls, and rubbes. After the imperial couple had ceased to be the one centre of interest, the continues of the court ladies were discussed generally. The general opinion was that the extravagance of dress at court during the present season must have been all that the newspapers have depicted it.

The Emperor and the Empress stayed until 11 line of spectators. As soon as the hymn of wel-

have depicted it.

The Emperor and the Empress stayed until 11 octock. The Emperor was in good spirits. He greeted all his acquaintances warmly and visited freely the occupants of the diplomatic boxes. After a few minutes with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Herbette be stayed. boxes. After a few minutes with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, and Mme, Herbette he stopped for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Runyon. He and the American Ambassador exchanged stories with such success that the parquet rang with their laughter. During the rest of the evening the Runyonsgot agood share of public attention, as they were supposed to have been especially favored by the Emperor. With supper over and the court gone, the crowd on the floor began to decrease rapidly before midnight. By haif past 12 it was possible to dance, and between 1 and 2, when the ball closed, there were many couples on the floor. The Emperor roused the ire of the Roman Catholics by singling out Count Hoensbrocch for a long conversation at last week's court The Emperor roused the ire of the Roman Catholics by singling out Count Hoensbroech for a long conversation at last week's court ball. Hoensbroech deserted the Jesuit order, published namphiets against it, Joined the Evangelical Church, and ever since has been denounced bitterly by the whole Catholic press. That Emperor William should treat him with any special favor has been resented by Catholics as disrespectful of their faith. The matter was regarded as of small importance until the agitation of the Clerical editors this week seemed to threaten the maturing friendship between the Chancellor and the Catholic Deputies. Prince Hohenlohe felt that his plan of a Clerical Conservative alliance was in danger, and is understood to have mentioned his fears to the Emperor. A tall events, word has come from the court circle that his Majesty did not intend to distinguish Hoensbroech in any manner, but was merely curious to learn what changed his religious convictions, and when he decided to declare his conversion. The Reichishte and Kreuzzeiung protest that as the head of the Prussian Evangelical Church the Emperor had the beat right in the world to question a new member as to his reasons for becoming a Protestant, especially when that member is being persecuted for his new faith by former friends of his family. Most of the newspapers, outside the Clerical party organs, say merely that it is the Emperor's duty and privilege to speak with everybody received at court, and that nobody has the right to criticise him for his courtesy.

Ambasador Hunyon and Mrs. Runyon will be at home from 3 to 5 o'clock on Washington's Birthday. The embassy has received recently numerous applications from American visitors

Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon will be at home from 3 to 5 octock on Washington's Birthday. The embassy has received recently numerous applications from American visitors for presentation at court. Mr. Runyon has answered that it is quite impossible to grant these requests. He is anxious to have this understood so as to prevent the disappointment of persons coming to Berlin to be introduced to the Emperor. American visitors, he hopes, will give up the idea of being presented by their Ambassador.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichs.

assador. The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichs-The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag has approved the proposal to increase the duty on cottonseed oil.

It has been made known officially that the Federal Council will reject the Reichstag's resolution to repeal the dictatorship laws in Alsace-Lorraine. The committee in charge of the anti-Socialist law will not end the discussion of the measure before the middle of March, and the vote in the Reichstag can hardly be taken before Easter.

Easter.

The Emperor has almost recovered from the The Emperor has almost recovered from the attack of influenza which kept him in his room yesterday, and to-day has received the official reports as usual. He is greatly concerned for the condition of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, and has ordered that bulletins be sent to him hourly from the Archduke's bedaide.

Anton von Palitschek, formerly Austrian Consul in New York, will go to London soon as correspondent of several terman and Austrian newspapers. Although fully acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, he will not reduce the consular service.

Prince Rismarck has telegraphed from Fried-ichsron that he approves of the programme depted by the new Agrarian Union, which is supposed of members of both Prissian Houses, de declines the Presidency on the pica of age, rether you Schorlemer-Alst is likely to get the

office.

The cold is abating, although the Baltic harbors from Memel to Lucheck are made navigable only by the constant need feebreakers. Many steamers and sailing vessels which were frozen fast have been released today.



pared from mild. and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. causo pain, Cure ileadache, Indi-gestion and all frombles caused by disordered liver. the, Alleruggists.

THIRTY DAYS PROM GIBRALTAR: The Salisbury Towed Into Hallfax-Her Fael Exhausted.

HARLEAN, Feb. 17. The Steamer Salisbury. with a cargo of fruit from the Mediterranean for New York, was towed in to-day by the steamer Saint Jerome with empty coal bunkers. She had suffered considerable damage about the deck and had a bad list to starboard. The steamer spaced Gibraltar thirty days ago for New York, and has been ever since battling with the Atlantic tempests. Her worst danger was when two weeks ago, her engineer found his stock of coal reduced to six tous or less. There was a heavy storm and the vessel was still 500 miles from New York. She had been driven out of her course by gales which blew with hurricane force from the southwest,

The steamer at times was buried under the terrific seas, which swept the deck, over the bridge, thirty-five feet high, and dashed around the smoke funnel. The weather was intensely cold and there was blinding sleet and snow Capt. Haldorf describes the weather as something unparalleled in his experience. The ship was lying much of the time in the trough of the sea with waves breaking over the port side The snow and sleet made it impossible to see a ship's length in any direction. Thick mist was another dangerous factor. The cold atmosphere and the warm water of the Gulf Stream caused a vapor, which for density resembled the blackest of London fogs in motion. Thick ice was formed on deck and in the rig-

extreme difficulty in keeping their footing. The snow, wind, and ice made it impossible to remain on the bridge, and the watch and officers had to take refuge in the wheel house. The ship lurched heavily, and the cargo shifted to starboard, giving the vessel so bad a list that water came in through the portholes. An attempt was made to lay the ship to under a storm try-sail and tarpaulin in the main rigging, but the wind blew them away like tissue paper. These sails had been put up in order that the engines might be stopped and the coal saved till the storm should abste.

Capt. Haldorf hoped that with better weather his bunkers would hold out sufficiently to enable him to steam to New York. The waves washed away the booby hatches and everything that was not securely fastened. It became necessary to keep the engines moving in order to save the Ship, even if the small amount of coal which the Captain wanted to keep for better weather did disappear. The weather slightly moderated on Feb. 10, and the ship was hove to with main staysail and awning in the main rigging. In this way the Salisbury rode it out till the weather still further moderated. While waiting for this favorable change in the weather the crew were snow, wind, and ice made it impossible to re

Feb. 10, and the ship was hove to with main staysail and awning in the main rigging. In this way the Salisbury rode it out till the weather still further moderated. While waiting for this favorable change in the weather the crew were employed chopping up wars, including the maintopmast, what bulkhead linings could be got at, and all spare wood about the steamer. This was done to augment the small quantity of coal left with which to try to work the ship to the northward, with the help of the sails, into the track of homeward-bound vessels.

At noon on Feb. 12, when the Salisbury was about making a start with her coal and wood fuel, the steamer Saint Jerome of Liverpool, bound from Savannah and Norfolk for the other side, hove in sight and took the Salisbury intow. Towing continued five days, when the two steamers arrived off this harbor. Owing to the necessity for keeping the latches closed the cargo of fruit sweated slightly. The Salisbury will probably sail for New York on Wednesday.

DISABLED LIKE LA GASCOGNE. The Crniser Bennington Cruises Over 5.000

Miles with a Crippled Cylinder. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The delay in the arrival of La Gascogne, due to the disabling of one of the cylinders of her engines, has attracted the attention of engineers of the United States navy, because similar accidents are of such frequent occurrence When the little cruiser Bennington made her famous run of 15,000 knots from Genea, Italy, to San Francisco, between Feb. 7 and April 30, last year, she had a similar break-down at Acapulco, 1,897 miles from her destination, and yet covered the distance in ten days, three hours having been lost in simply disconnecting the damaged cylinder. Before she could be repaired at San Francisco the revolution in Salvador occurred, and she was despatched 2,500 miles to spend three was despatched 2,500 miles to spend three months protecting American interests there. On her return to San Francisco she was docked, but again there was no time to make the repairs, as she was shurried to Behring Sea. She cruised over 5,000 miles during the summer, all the time her crippiled cylinder being useless, and when she returned to the Navy Yard in the autumn she was promptly repaired, a new cylinder having been made during her absence. All this time no one except those connected with the ship had the slightest idea that there was anything the matter with her.

TINY JAVANESE DEER.

Two Foreigners That May Go to Live in the Central Park Zoo. The ship William H. Macy, 105 days out from Kobe, Japan, arrived in port on Saturday night

and yesterday was taken to Dows stores, On board the ship are two extremely pretty and dainty animals that Capt. Amsbury bought last June while going through the Straits of Sunda off the coast of Java. They are called Java different from the American idea of what a ing New York city or Brooklyn. The New deer should be. They are tiny things, standing less than a foot high, with long, rather heavy bodies covered with thick brown hair, supported by legs as siender and fragile as pipe stems. The head is long and siender, with large brown eyes and delicate quivering nostrils. Their hoofs are cloven like others of the deer family.

Although they have been on shipboard for eight months, they had experienced no sickness of any kind until the last great blizzard, when they got badly chilled and the forefoot of one was frostbitten. Up to that time they had been kept in one of the storerooms, but when the weather became so cold they were removed to the galley. In the midst of the blizzard the family was increased by a very small fawn, about as big as an ordinary house rat, which succumbed to the cold in a few hours after its birth. Capt. Amsbury thinks that there are no specimens of this animal in Central Park, and he is going to give the Park Commissioners a chance to add to their menagerie.

The Macy, had it not been for the recent storms, would have made the quickest trip from Kobe to New York on record. It took her fifteen days to go the last 300 miles, otherwise she would have made the trip in ninety days. Capt. Amsbury says that on the 7th of this month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer stood at 60% and in twelve hours it fell 41%. The ship was in the Guif Stream at the time, and as the water was many degrees warmer than the sir, the steam rising from it was so thick that it was impossible to see a half-ship's length. about as big as an ordinary house rat, which

was so thick that it was impossion
half ship's length.

As the mist rose and gathered about the rigging it froze, and soon the ship was like an acgregation of giant icicles, and for forty-eight
hours she was practically unmanageable, as it
was impossible to handle the sails on account of
the ice.

The Ice.

"You may not believe it," said the skipper,
"but the shrouds had such a thick coating of
ice on them that they were a great deal bigger
than my arm, and that's a good-sized one, too."

Stole an Express Safe, but Got Nothing. DETROIT, Feb. 17.-Thieves stole a United States Express safe from one of the company's wagons last night, but failed to secure the contents. A search finally disclosed the safe under a box car. It had been dragged 400 feet. Ex-press officials decline to give the value of the safe's contents.

The Weather.

The storm which was on the south Atlantic coast has moved off over the ocean, but the cool weather continued resterday over most of the Southern States, A storm appeared over Minnesota, travelling eastward oward the lake regions, and attended by snow in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. This disturbance is likely to carry warmer weather over the central States and to the Atlantic States in the

next day or two.

The temperature showed a general rise between Kansas and the Alleghany Nountains, and was above freezing point yesterday afternoon in nearly all sections of the country. It was becoming colder in the Northwest, but was above freezing after the morning hours, not a point reported below zero.

In this city the day was fair; highest official tem-

perature 41. lowest 24'; average humidity, 66 per cent; wind fresh, westerly; barometer corrected to read to sen level at 8 A. M., 29.86; 3 P. M., 49.77. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Box building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:



Island, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania slightly warmer; southwest winds.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and seatern New York, fair ; slightly warmer; south to

49th

Annual Statement

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Martford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1894, \$59,928,199 59 RECEIVED IN 1894. For Premiums.......\$4,677,972 88 For Interest and Rents. 8,208,408 28 Profit and loss..... 19,877 25 \$67,531,939 00 DISBURSED IN 1894. For claims by death and matured en dowments...... 84,278,574 99 Surptus returned to policy holders.... 1,265,415 20 Lapsed and Surging, and the Captain and crew in the semidarkness and amid the howling storms had rendered Policies 659,791 88 TOTAL TO POLICY-Commissions to Agents.

> other Expenses..... TAXES. 800,525 14 87,285,559.64 BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 81, 1894 \$60,546,398.86

aminers' fees, Print

ing, Advertising, Legal,

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS. Loans upon Real Estate, first lien..... \$37,484.848 18 Loans upon Stocks and Bonds. Premium Notes on Policies inforce. 1,259,444 15 Cost of United States and other Bouds. 12,256,890 25 Cost of Bank and Rallroad Stocks B80,960 25 Agents' Ledger Balances..... 8,793 06

Interest due and so-.. \$991,460 63 crued. and bonds over cost .. Net deferred premiums. \$1,688,526 97

GROSS ASSETS, Dec. 81, 1894 \$82,234,925 83 LIABILITIES Amount required to re insure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard \$54,221,091 00 All other liabilities..... 1,187,621 55 \$55,858,719 55 SURPLUS ... 86,876,212 78

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1891 9.94 per cent. Policies In force Dec. 81, 1894, 65,979 insuring.....

JACOB L. GREENE, President, JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-President, EDWARD M. BUNCE, Secretary. DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent, 1 Wall Street, Cor. Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

BUSY WEEK FOR THE LEGISLATORS. Hearings on Bills Affecting New York City

ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- This will be a busy week in the Legislature, especially in the Senate, which has practically done no work at all since Tuesday last. This has not, caused much delay, as the Senate has all along been up with its work. Last week's Senate committee hearings were put over, and the work in the committees this week will consequently be very heavy. Many important hearings are scheddeer, but in spite of their name they are very | uled for the week, most of them on bills affect-York City Police bills and the Ballot Reform bills are among the more important ones which will receive consideration in the Senate committees during the present week. The bill substituting nine Police Magistrates for the present Police Justices in New York city will have another hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, when briefs will be submitted on behalf of the Police Justices in opposition.

The Tenement House Commission bills for New York city will have a hearing on Tuesday afternoon before the Cities Committees of the two Houses. The Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on Tuesday afternoon on the Robertson bill increasing the powers of the New York City Recorder, on Senator Owena's bill regulating the price of electric lights in New York and Brooklyn, and on Senator Guy's New York Coroners bill. There will be a joint hearing before the Senate Judiciary and the Assembly Codes committees on Wednesday afternoon on the Gerry Whipping Post bill. On the same afternoon there will be a hearing before the Senate Miscellaneous Corporations Committee on Senator Coffey's bill fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at \$1 per thousand feet.

The O'Connor bill, dividing the State into new judicial districts, will have a hearing on Thursday afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Telephone bill will have a joint hearing on Teesday afternoon before the Cities Committee of the Senate and the Electricity Committee of the Senate and the Electricity Committee of the Senate and the Electricity Committee of the Senate Cities Committee on Wednesday afternoon on the Greater New York bill, and on Thursday afternoon, before the Senate Cities Committee on Wednesday afternoon on the Greater New York Senate Cities Committee, on Senator Bradley's bill providing for a new Board of Trustees for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. ork City Police bills and the Ballot Reform bills are among the more important ones which

Run Down by a Trolley Car. A milk wagon driven by Louis Albrecht, 20 years old, of 1,157 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. was run into yesterday morning at Gates and Stuyvesant avenues by car 1,523 of the Gates avenue line. Albrecht was trying to cross the tracks. The force of the collision threw him from his seat, and he fell under the fender of the

avenue line. Attreeo of the collision threw him from his seat, and he fell under the fender of the car. He was unconscious when picked up. An ambulance was summoned, and Surgeon Glynn took him to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was found to be suffering with a compound fracture of the skull. William Cavanagh, the motorman, and Frank Wood, conductor, were arrested. Found Bend In His Bathroom. Andrew Mahoney, 36 years old, of 476 Henderson street. Jersey City, went up to the bath-

room yesterday morning, and after he had been there about half an hour one of the children was sent up to notify him that breakfast was ready. There was no response. The door was forced open and Mahoney was found lying on the floor dead. It is thought that he died of heart disease.

Hurled From His Seat By a Trolley Car. Trolley car 366 of the Jersey City belt line struck one of Jacob Witterschein's peddling wagons Saturday night in Pacific avenue and wrecked it. James Owens, the driver, was hurled to the pavement and seriously injured about the head. He was taken to his home, 170

A Gloomy Outlook

is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tabules cure that terrible disorder and will make him a cheerful and happy man.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mali if you send the price [50 cents a box to Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce sc., New York.

OUR INCOME TAX LAW CAUSING SOME TROUBLE THERE. Our Naval Officers Attending to Their So

elal Dutles-A Petition for Annexation-Text of the Anti-Contract Immigration Law-Salpons Allowed to Sell Again. HONOLULE, Feb. 2.-Since the departure of he Australia, Marshal Hitchcock has granted the saloons the privilege of keeping open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. upon condition that nothing but beer, ale, and porter is sold and that they maintain at their own expense a member of the police, who is to be on duty between those bours in each saloon. In case any man is found on the premises under the influence of liquor the saloon will be closed immediately.

Since the arrival of the Philadelphia, ber officers have been making official calls and renewing the acquaintances of their former trip. On the 31st Admiral Beardslee, with Commander Cotton and the rest of his staff, paid an official visit to President Dole and was received with military honors. The Government band furnished music. The officers were presented by Minister Willis and the greatest cordiality prevailed. The two steam launches of the white cruiser have been kept busy since carrying visiters to and from the vessel. Up to this writing President Dole has not returned the visit except

through his adjutant.

Martial law still continues in force and from all appearances will continue for two or three

weeks yet. The yacht Tolna, with the Count and Countess Festetics on board, will soon leave Sydney to continue its cruise around the world. The Count was not even ill when he was reported dead in

From conversations held with some of the officers and men of the Philadelphia your correspondent learns that that cruiser had a verrough passage to Honolulu. She encountered heavy seas all the way until sighting the islands, and rolled and pitched in every possible fashion. On one occasion she rolled to the extent of thirtythree degrees for some hours, and many of those on board thought each roll would be the last, but the stanch vessel came up smiling and shaking herself each time. Those on board who made the trip out from New York in her say they never had such weather off Cape Horn. The cruiser is discharging water ballast, and is being painted below the water line preparatory to taking on coal. No liberty has been granted

to taking on coal. No liberty has been granted the men nor is any likely to be as long as martial law prevails.

A petition to Congress asking for annexation, to be signed wholly by native Hawalians, is being prepared.

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory councils, on the alst, President Dole introduced a resolution containing a scale of wages for volunteers in the militia and Citizens' Guard, which passed. Under this privates will receive \$2 per day for the time they were actually on duty, corporals \$2.25, and sergeants \$2.50. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to draw drafts on the Treasury to defray expenses incurred through the late rebellion.

The act relating to the immigration of allens and foreigners under contract of service was passed. Here is the text of this important law: Section 1, From and after the passage of this act it

passed. Here is the text of this important law:
SECTION I. From and after the passage of this act it
shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnersifty, or corporation in any manner whatsoever to
prepay the transportation, or in any way assist, encourage, or arrange for the importation, migration, or
introduction of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or
foreigners into the flawaitan Islanda, under contract
or agreement, made previous to the importation,
migration, or introduction of such alien or aliens,
foreigner or foreigners, to perform agricultural or
domestic labor or for service in mills or factories in
the Hawaitan Islands; provided, however, that any
performance of the proper of the contracts
as aforesaid, upon receiving from the and aliendal as aforesaid, upon receiving from the arrange of immiggration its written approval of the contracts under
which it is proposed to introduce such aliens or foreigners.

For the purposes of this act all aliens and foreigners

eigners. For the purposes of this act all aliens and foreigners arriving within the jurisdiction of the republic of Hawaii in any vessel, or who, having so arrived, may be performing quarantine on shore, shall be deemed to be without the Hawaiian Islands, and the provisions of this act regarding the importation, migration, or introduction of aliens and foreigners shall apply to such aliens and foreigners so arriving or in quarantine. SEC 2. All contracts or agreements which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company.

partiers or foreigners, to perform agricultural or domestic have or foreigners, to perform agricultural or domestic have for or service in mills and factories in the Hawaitan Islands, previous to the migration, importation, introduction, or arrival of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the Hawaitan Islands, shall be void, except such contracts and agreements as shall have been approved by the Board of Immiration as aforesaid.

Should for every violation of any of the provisions of the foreign of the state of the sta

direct or landed.

5. This art shall not apply to immigration of rersumer contract under the provisions of the centlon between this country and Japan of Jan. 28, A. D. 1856. Snr. 6, This act shall take effect from the date of its The steamer Daisy Kimball, recently put into

and renamed the Kihalani, has been wreeked on the island of Hawaii.

It is reported that a number of indignant Americans here have addressed a strong letter to the United States Minister here condemning the instructions of President Cleveland and Sec-retary Gresham and demanding an explanation retary Greaham and demanding an explanation or definition of their rights, if they have any at all. It will be remembered that shortly after the passage of the Income Tax law by the last American Congress ruling was made that American citizens owning property and residing in foreign countries, butstill claiming allegiance and the protection of the United States, were subject to the tax. By the recent edict of President Cleveland through Secretary Greatern and the President Cleveland through Secretary

edict of President Cleveland through Secretary Greslann, practically refusing protection to Americans who had taken part in the political affairs of Hawaii, it becomes a question whether these to whom protection is refused are still subject to the income tax. To obtain a decision as to his exact status, Mr. P. C. Jones, a property holder, and at one time an officeholder under the republic, whote Minister Willis resterday to learn just what position he occurred in the Entred States, whether he is cupied in the United States; whether he is ill subject to the income tax and at the same me cannot look to the American Government or protection. On the reply of Minister Willia angs the interests of many Americans who are ill loyal to the Government of their nativity, he average American citizen here is wonder-ig. Where am I at?" tinue searching for and confiscating arms. Every day arms are found, mostly concealed in or about native houses.

REPORT ON PUBLIC BATHS.

Some of the Recommendations of a Sub-Committee of the Seventy.

The report of a sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy on public baths and lavatories, the establishment of which was advocated in the platform on which Mayor Strong was elected, was made public yesterday.

It recommends that public baths like that operated in Centre Market place by the City Improvement Society be established in the fol-lowing localities: Near Washington and Carisle streets, near Chatham square, near Essex Market, near Tompkins square, near Fiftyeighth street and Eleventh avenue, and near 110th street and Second avenue. These bath ouses would be equipped with spray baths to be used the year round, with accommodations be used the year round, with accommodations for children in the basement, for men on the first floor, and for women on the second floor. Blytslone for the separation of cleanly from uncleanly patrons are suggested, as is provision for the fumigation of clading. It is also recommended that the basement of some of the pub-

the funigation of clothing. It is also recommended that the basement of some of the public school buildings which may be made available for the purpose becomped as public baths. It is estimated that 15,000 persons can bathe daily in the houses projected by the report. Public washhouses in connection with the baths are also recommended.

As for public lavatories and the like, the committee recommended that the existing conveniences buchlarged and extended, and he provided for women as well as for men. The building of underground water closes and lavatories at certain points, such as the Fifth avenue and Eighth avenue entrances to the Central Park. Madison square, Union square, Cooper Union, and Chatham square, is advised.

Surface conveniences in the rear of barber shores or beothack stables are also recommended, and it is suggested that lavatory accommended amounts for the general nuble, be provided for on a generous main in all public buildings so far as is pessible.

It is suggested that only accreain part of the baths, and conveniences a free and that for the use of the other part a modernie fee he charged, it is proposed that all these baths and lavatories shall be under the purisher on the known as the Bureau of Public Common.

Stole Three Hodies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17. - flarly yesterday morning Secton Kelley of the Hebrew cemetery discovered that some one had invaded the cemetery during the night, and an examination showed that several graves had been opened and that three bodies had been taken.

AMERICANS IN HONOLULU. SYNOVIAL OR KNEE JUICE ITS LOSS A SERIOUS THING, FOR IT CANNOT BE REPLACED.

The Experience of Rev. 4. R. Calthrop Syracuse, with This Affliction.

From the Evening News, Syracuse, N. Y. From the Evening Noves, Syracuse, N. T.
Rev. S. R. Calthrop is the paster of the May
Memorial Clurch at Syracuse, N. Y., and is
widely known all through the Monawk Valley,
The decire once was very much of an athlete,
and though over sevent is still passionately
tond of tennis bearing, cricket, basetail, &c.,
and an adent huall. But thirty-five years ago
to sprained his knee, with the result that great
weeling followed, and the lines that lubricates
the knee leaked from the joint. Well, for
years the doctor suffered from terrible awollnigs of this knee, and at last Kheumatism seized
on this cas the weakest port and cave him troop years the doctor suffered from terrible awells age of this knee, and at last kheumatism seized on this centhe weakest part and gave him most serious trouble. He has just written a letter to this paper in which he announces with great for this paper in which he announces with great for this paper in which he announces with great for this paper in which he announces with great for this paper in which he announces with great for this paper in which he announced that he is entirely cured in the gives all praise to those famous Pink Pills, accounts of which have so often appeared in these the mast during the past year. He says he will be and gring hoves, and hasn't had a section para twings in months, and he is the most cutius/sational in the city. We understand that Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as becommor staxia, scintica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, neuralina, the understand paralysis, St. Vitus dance, neuralina, the understand paralysis, St. Vitus dance, neuralina, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, neuralina, paralysis, St. Vitus danc

male.

Fink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2,50 they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TWO MORE WEEKS OF CONGRESS. Five Appropriation Bills Tet to Be Considered by the Senate,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-With five appropriation bills still unacted upon and only two weeks more of this session before it, the Senate will not be inclined to discuss matters other than appropriation bills this week. There is always the possibility of a financial discussion spring-ing up under the very lax rules of the Senate, and more or less of the time of the morning our may be consumed in this way. The hope of getting a vote in the Senate on the various financial propositions has not been altogether abandoned. It is believed that some agreement may be reached after the Sundry Civil bill in out of the way. The coming week will be required to pass the Indian bill and the Sundry Civil bill, which will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

To-morrow will be suspension day in the House, and arrangements have been made by which gentlemen in charge of several meas have hitherto attracted more or less attention and occupied a greater or less amount of time will be recognized to ask that they be passed will be recognized to ask that they be passed under suspension of the rules. Among these are the fellowing:

The bill to increase the efficiency of the reve-nue marine service by establishing a retired list in connection therewith. This bill is earnestly advocated by the Treasury Department, and is believed to have the support of a large majority of the House.

advocated by the Treasury Department, and is believed to have the support of a large majority of the House.

The bill to equalize the pensions of the veterans of the Mexican war, making them \$12 under the general law.

The bill to equalize the duties and pay of the stemiloal inspection service.

The bill to authorize the construction of dams across the St. Louis and Cloquet rivers, Minn., by the Altamonte Water Company.

This proposition involves the largest project ever undertaken in the West—the construction of a dam 100 feet high, 700 feet in thickness at the base, and 100 feet wide at the top. Primarily, it is undertaken to supply the city of Duluth with water; incidentally, a power estimated at 600,000 horse will be developed, that may be used for manufacturing and commercial purposes. Between the citr and source of supply is a range of low hills about 100 feet high, and the dam is necessary to carry the water over that.

Sueaker Crisu has notified the centemen in

charge of these several measures that they must have a quorum on hand to promptly dispose of them, or they will be required to give way to other business. The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill and of the General bediefency bill, which Mr. Breckinridge has given notice he will call up as soon as the former sout of the way, will probably occupy the rest of the week, save Saturday, which has been set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Schator Z. B. Vance of North Carolina.

LESSON OF THE YALU NAVAL FIGHT. Trying to Find a Substitute for Wood in the Construction of War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Board convened by Secretary Herbert to consider the subject of dispensing with wood in the construction of the naval ships now building and also to find some suitable substitute for wood in places where it is impracticable to use metal, and of which Board mmander Bradford is senior member, is making fair progress. Since the naval action fought off the mouth of the Yalu River between the Chinese and Japanese fleets, in which sevder Steamship Company | eral ships were disabled and thrown out of action by serious fires on board, the subject has

> received much attention at home and abroad. The German Admiralty has convened a Board to find some proper substitute for wood, and in the mean time the use of wood has ceased altogether, even the furniture being made of iron,
> and cork used where a non-conductor is absointely necessary. The English are casting about
> for some substitute for wood, and the French
> have for a long time used a minimum of wood.
> Owing to the conducting properties of iron
> and steel, the living quarters. If not sheathed
> with some non-conductor, become intensely cold
> in winter and very hot in summer. Where heat
> is applied, owing to the difference of temperature on the opposite sides of the metal plating,
> much condensation of moisture occurs. These
> difficulties cause rheumatism and pulmonary
> diseases. Clothing kept in metal drawers and
> lockers becomes ruined from moisture sand the
> drawers must be lined with something in the
> nature of wool or thick felt.
> Briefly, a substitute for wood should have the
> following properties: It should be light, or no
> heavier than wood, non-conducting and noncombustible, and when struck by shot should
> not fly into splinters. In wooden ships frequently
> as many persons are wounded by splinters as by
> shot.
>
> A solution of the problem, in the opinion of the mean time the use of wood has ceased alto-

as many persons are wounded by splinters as by shot.

A solution of the problem, in the orinion of the Board, seems to be in the following direction: Take something in the nature of cheap wood or vegetable fibre and fine sawdust, treat them chemically juith same insoluble linearco's substance, not too heavy, then press and roll into boards, more or less dense, according to the use for which the material is desired. Each a material will be non-inflammable all through, will not splinter, will not be heavy, and will be a non-conductor. Possibly this artificial board can be strengthened by enclosing within it a tough fine wire netting.

If sawdust or other fine cellulose material, after being rendered non-inflammable, can, by mixing with other materials not ton heavy, or, If sawdust or other fine cellulose material, after being rendered non-inflammable, can, by mixing with other materials not too heavy, or, if heavy, in small quantities, be spulled to metal in a plastic state so as to harden into a compact mass impervious to water, then it will be of great value. In other words, if a light, non-conducting, non-inflammable, in-subble cement can be discovered, it will be of great use in ship construction.

Denver's Murder Mysteries. DENVER, Feb. 17 .- Hichard Demady, the Frenchman, charged with the murder of Lens Tapper, his mistress, who was strangled to death in October last, was rearrested yesterday, Demady was indicted by the Grand Jury some Demady was indicted by the Grand Jury some semany was manner in the frank Jury some ago, but was rejeased on \$15,000 bonds. It said new evidence has been found against im. The stranging of Lena Tapper was the rat of three murders committed by that means in Market street, which caused great creits in Denver.



And a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and remainent cure of the most distressing of inching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scale diseases, after phy-

sicitus, hospitals, and all else full Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British deport Nawness, t. King Edward St. London. David & Chem. Cons., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.